Annual Administration Report on the Working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency

For the year ending 31st March 1936

Part I

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Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1936.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 312 (a).

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1936.

Letter from the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, No. E. 4/8, dated the 5th May 1936—Submitting the Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part I, for the year ending 31st March 1936.

RESOLUTION.—The Annual Administration Report of the Criminal Tribes Department for the year ending 31st March 1936, which has been submitted as usual with commendable punctuality, shows that the period has been one of steady advance. The only outstanding incident has been the decision to set up a separate Criminal Tribes Department in Sind—a development which was made in anticipation of the creation of Sind as a separate Province.

The Governor in Council desires to congratulate the Backward Class Officer and his staff on the results attained, and to express his appreciation of the assistance so willingly rendered by the non-officials, both social workers and employers of labour, without whose co-operation the usefulness of the Department would be very seriously impaired.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. M. CORIN,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Government of Sind (by letter),

All Commissioners of Divisions,

The Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur,

The Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
All District Magistrates,
All Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency,
All Superintendents of Police,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Political and Reforms Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Educational Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Editors of Newspapers,
The Director of Information,
D. Symington, Esquire, I.C.S., Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

No. E. 4/8 of 1936.

From

C. S. DEVADHAR, Esq., B.A.,
Offg. Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Home Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 5th May 1936.

Subject.—Report on the working of settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1936 for settlements established under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924) and allied institutions.

Charge.

2. The charge of the office of the Backward Class Officer was held by Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., up to 25th March 1936 and by me for the last six days of the year.

Population.

3. The total population of settlements, as it stood on 31st March 1936, was 8,183 as against 8,199 in the previous year. There is thus a slight fall of 16. During the year, 158 registered persons with 283 dependents, were interned in settlements on the recommendation of the Police; 41 persons living in settlements and free colonies were registered and interned under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act (together with their 68 dependents) as they had proved by their conduct that it was unsafe to release them from settlements or to allow them to reside in free colonies. About 19 persons for whom Government orders for internment have been obtained, have not yet arrived on account of some being in jail and others absconding. During the year 541 persons in all, were released on licence and 114 persons in all, were recalled to settlements for breach of conditions of licence as detailed in paragraph 47 below.

4. The population of the free colonies as it stood on 31st March 1936 is 7,099 as against 6,865, the figure for the last year.

5. A number of persons ceased to be legal dependents on account of the death of the principal members or the cancellation of registration for old age or for good conduct. The excess of births over deaths was 118 in settlements and 147 for free colonies.

Employment

6. Owing to unstable economic conditions, and long continued trade depression and its after effects, great efforts were needed to keep the people in various settlements employed during the year. 1,525 men, 727 women and 93 half-timers are employed in the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Railway Workshops or Factories.

7. As mentioned in the last report, the Backward Class Officer anticipated work valued at Rs. 40,000 for Nira Project Settlement, but the promised drainage work could not be started. The following extract from the report of the Manager, Nira Project Settlement, will show how the difficulties were faced and tided over :—

"Quite contrary to what was anticipated at the beginning of the year, we had to face with the difficult position about engaging the settlers of this settlement, especially during the first part of the year, as the drainage work promised to us by the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, Poona, was not started and the Akluj Sugar Factory of the Saswad Mali Company, Ltd., also was closed for about 5 months from the middle of July to the middle of December last. But the difficulty was tided over, by the cordial help rendered to us, by the Irrigation Department who were kind enough to give us all the work available in the vicinity of our settlement. In the latter part of the year the Saswad Mali Sugar Factory had employed majority of our settlers of the open section."

8. The Settlement Manager, Baramati, presents his aspect of the employment question in the following words:—

"The recent establishment of cotton ginning and pressing mills in Baramati has absorbed some labour, mostly female, for about six months. The sugarcane plantation work has, as usual, provided most of our able-bodied men with work, which they take on contract. Gangs have sometimes gone on pass to Belawandi and Phaltan Sugar Factory Farms at the special request of the respective Managers."

9. The new settlement at Mundwa near Poona has absorbed many of the settlers transferred from Nira Project Settlement. The employment here is in the Paper Mill. The settlement now numbers 330 as against 204 last year.

10. The Western India Match Factory provided regular work for Ambernath Settlement. A few families maintain themselves by selling milk. There are about 80 buffaloes in this settlement.

11. The supply of bed sheets and pillow cases to Government hospitals has given steady employment to a number of settlers of Bijapur Settlement. But at the close of the year the Medical Department suddenly stopped purchasing pillow cases and bed sheets from this Department, and this caused us not a little anxiety. Now Government have issued favourable orders on the matter and it is hoped that the Medical Department will continue to place their orders to this Department as heretofore.

Gardening, quarrying, tailoring and Chappal making are other small industries of Reformatory Section of Bijapur Settlement. These concerns show some profit on this year's working which is satisfactory.

12. The forest lumbering work at Khanapur and its sub-settlement at Gunji provided regular work to settlers of this settlement. Though the industry shows a profit, there are considerable arrears of dues which threaten to become irrecoverable if immediate steps are not taken to recover the dues in time. It is therefore proposed to file suits in a few cases.

13. Through the valued co-operation of the mill managers, the Chharas of Ahmedabad Settlement have secured permanent employment in Ahmedabad Mills during the year. In respect of employment the Manager of Ahmedabad Settlement reports as follows:—

"Out of 62 persons, 61 are working in Spinning and Weaving Mills permanently and one is employed in the motor garage, doing motor repairs work. Nearly the whole of the young generation have been trained and put to mill work. There is much labour of all sorts available in Ahmedabad and also there are trained local persons. Hence it is necessary for settlers to compete with the local persons. Efforts are being made to put more settlers on permanent work. It is gratifying to note that contractors and other persons are coming to the camp, with a request for supplying labourers."

14. The Railway Workshops at Dohad continue to employ the majority of the settlers at Dohad.

15. The Manager of Hubli Settlement reports as follows, regarding the employment problem of his settlement :—

"The difficulties of unemployment have been the irregularity of the working of the mill, the complete stoppage of recruitment of Railway shops, and the problem of finding work with good prospects for the boys who leave school from standard VI or higher. We have trained as many carpenters and masons as the town can absorb. Indeed carpenters and masons have suffered severely from unemployment. This is due to the general depression in Hubli Town. I have no exact figures, but I doubt whether the amount of building in Hubli is half what it was four years ago."

16. The Manager of Sholapur Settlement makes the following notes on the same problem of his settlement :—

"The most important factor in the Sholapur employment problem is the mill factor. Of our people, 868 were employed in mills on 31st March 1935 and 730 on 31st March 1936. The decrease in these figures is not so important as the continued decrease over the past seven years. The decrease has been due to a number of factors—

(1) The effect of the depression in decreasing the number of persons employed in the mills, in which reductions of our people have suffered along with others. The recent reductions in the Narasing Girgi Mill, for example, put about 20 of our men and 50 boys and women out of their jobs. This factor, however, does not account for all of our losses of mill employment by any means.

(2) A second large factor is the departure from our free colony of many people, especially Chapparbands, who had mill jobs, and still retain their jobs (as indeed it is best that they should), but as they are no longer residents of our free colony, they cannot be considered our people any more.

(3) A third set of factors is to be seen in the circumstance that due to the dwindling work at Nira Project Settlement and the crowded condition of Bijapur Reformatory Settlement, we have had many rather bad cases return here while releases on probation tend to leave us with the more difficult people. Many of these people are hardly fit to be put into mills: they are too lazy and quarrelsome, and even though we seek to put them in, the mill managements are reluctant to take them when plenty of well-behaved persons are looking for work. It is therefore increasingly difficult to fill up losses of employment resulting from deaths and transfers.

(4) I think that it is doubtless true that during the time under review, there has been a slight increase in the number of our people gainfully occupied in miscellaneous types of work such as carting, building trades, casual labour, shop keeping, herding, mat and basket weaving, etc.

(5) Our Quarry has been running at higher capacity, employing more people than ever before. We now have ten or a dozen blasters busy all the time and counting the metal breakers, we employ about 80 people constantly. One of the difficulties of the past has been to dispose of the stone. This difficulty will be decreased and our large stock of metal cleared because, we have taken the Municipal contract for the supply of 1½"—2" metal for the coming year.

(6) In addition to this, however, during the year we have done four contracts for the Municipality for laying water mains. Quarry and contract work is very good for keeping the more unruly persons at work, although they are not so well paid as in mill work, they are directly under the supervision of our staff, and the most of the work can be given at piece-rate, so that they cannot get pay for idling."

17. The Management of Gendalal Mills Ltd., at Jalgaon, has been sympathetic in providing work for settlers.

18. The following extract from the report of the Manager, Belgaum Settlement, will throw light on the employment question of his settlement :—

"Work is available for all the settlers. Quarried material is much in demand in the town. The Ramoshis are all employed in the Manik Bag Oil Mill permanently. Our thanks are due to the Manager of the Manik Bag Oil Mill for the employment of settlers. Many Mangarudis are also employed in the mill when there is pressure of work."

19. The foregoing quotations, though made at the cost of considerable space, will show how hard each settlement manager has to work to keep alert and to keep contending against this never-ending problem of securing employment, which is the most difficult part of the settlement work.

20. Considering the depression existing throughout the country, the settlement managers are to be congratulated on their success in keeping the people under them at work. Moreover, settlement industries too have shown a net profit on the whole, during the year.

Health, Housing and Sanitation.

21. Most of the settlers live in huts of their own construction. These huts look untidy and frail, but settlers are gradually realising the advantages of a substantially built house. Where this is not possible, decent and spacious huts are being built. The Settlement Manager, Gadag, reports as follows :—

"The prosperity of Gadag Settlement is steadily increasing year by year as we find the settlers inside the wire-fencing have discarded the old type of conical shaped cotton stick huts and are building decent and spacious huts of their own. The general appearance of Gadag Settlement is most pleasing on account of these symmetrical huts built by the settlers. Many of the free colonists in the old free colony are pulling down their old pattern houses and building decent ones in their places. This gives rise to the conclusion that the status of the settlers and also of the free colonists is increasing steadily on account of their steady work in the mill, though the wages of the mill in these days of depression are not so much attractive."

22. The general health of the settlers and of those living in free colonies, has been good on the whole except for the following mishaps.

There was a slight outbreak of cholera in Malsiras Free Colony resulting in the death of one person, but owing to the efforts of the

medical officer in charge of the Irrigation Dispensary, the settlers were promptly inoculated against the epidemic. In Nira Project Settlement too one girl died of cholera. In Bijapur cholera was prevalent for some time, resulting in the death of 9 persons from the settlement and 7 from free colony.

In Mundwa Settlement the outbreak of cholera was sudden, resulting in 25 attacks, of whom 9 died.

One woman died of cholera in Ambernath Settlement. In Ambernath village, there was also an epidemic of small-pox, outside the settlement. But prompt steps having been taken for the re-vaccination, there were no deaths in the settlement.

In Hubli, 26 children died of measles. In malarial centres like Kambharganvi sub-settlement in Dharwar District, the use of atebrin has been found to be uniformly successful and the treatment has been introduced in the settlements under departmental control.

23. The infant welfare centres and the school children clinics, in Sholapur and Hubli settlements, have continued to do good work and the scientific treatment of venereal diseases at Hubli has proved to be of great value. Treatment for venereal disease has been introduced in the Reformatory Section of Bijapur Settlement.

Education (Literary and General).

24. Education in settlements is compulsory for both boys and girls. Out of a total population of 8,183 in the settlements proper, the numbers of children attending the day and night schools are 1,856 and 357 respectively and out of a population of 7,099 in the free colonies, the corresponding numbers are 1,294 and 223. Thus the number of children attending day and night schools per thousand of the population is 270·4 for settlements and 213·6 for free colonies. In addition, 335 children from settlements and free colonies, attend outside vernacular schools and 16 children attend English schools. It is gratifying to note that a few boys are being sent to English High schools in the towns. 280 non-criminal tribe children, and 76 children of the Criminal Tribes from outside, attend settlement schools.

25. In general, the school work has been satisfactory during the year and the results of Government settlement schools, in examinations usually held by officers of Educational Department by special arrangements, are on the whole quite satisfactory and encouraging. Thanks are due to the part-time and honorary Lady Superintendents, Miss C. M. Edwards for schools in Kanarese area, and Miss E. Vawser, Lady Superintendent for schools in Marathi area, for their efficient and tactful control and direction of the technique of school work.

26. This year one teacher was sent for training in the first year in the Training School at Dharwar and two teachers were sent for training in the Training School at Poona.

27. The Manager of Settlement, Hubli, offers the following notes on education in his settlement :—

"During the year three boys have passed the Vernacular Final Examination. The overcrowding in the school is very serious. 869 children in day school are far too many for our buildings. The school has taken possession of the Women's work room, the Isolation Ward and Scout Club house. Soon it will be pushing the Manager out of his bungalow."

28. The Settlement Manager of another voluntary agency, viz., Manager of Baramati Settlement remarks on education in his settlement as follows :—

"During the past few years, the settlers and the free colonists have allowed their girls to continue with education beyond the age-limit of 13. Two girls are now in the second year's work in the Women's Training College for teachers. This year we had 8 girls in the sixth and vernacular final class. More boys are also being allowed to continue their education to the 7th standard."

Education (Vocational).

29. 73 lads have been apprenticed in various trades, such as carpentry 31, tailoring 6, smithy 5, weaving 27, motor driving 3, and chappal making 1. There are 206 children in the Manual Training classes of settlement schools. During the year, 25 boys have passed the examination in carpentry and drawing, and 9 in the examination in weaving, held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

30. Training in Agriculture is given to 44 lads in Agricultural Settlements. Special attention is paid to Manual Training in most of the settlement schools. But the problem of finding employment as masons and carpenters for boys leaving school has become increasingly difficult.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

31. Scout Masters are doing honorary work as usual. The numbers at the close of the year under report, were 1,188 boy scouts, including wolf cubs and rovers, and 570 girl guides, including blue birds. Of the former number, 196 have passed their II Class Tests and 15 have passed their I Class Tests. 55 guides have also passed their II Class Tests. The scouts of almost all settlements joined big rallies of local scouts held in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty, the late King George V.

32. The importance of scout craft among settlement lads can hardly be overestimated. It will readily appeal to the natural desire of a settler boy. His wish to be one of a group, to follow a leader, to wear a distinctive dress with marks of attainment, to have adventures and a varied programme of outdoor activities, all these being the natural longings, are satisfied by a good scout troop under a resourceful leader.

33. In Hubli, the scouts have started an excellent garden all round their club house as a memorial of the Jubilee.

Sports.

34. Athletic competitions and sports of every kind, such as hockey matches, football matches, are also encouraged. These sports will make the best of a settler boy's liveliest instincts and will teach him self-control and corporate spirit. He cannot win at a football match without learning to sacrifice himself for the good of the team. He will thus be enabled to play the game of life better afterwards.

35. Under this heading, the Manager of Sholapur Settlement reports as follows :—

"The settlement entered a team in the local Sports Committee's Football Tournament. It was a mixed team, partly staff and partly settlers and free colonists. It met the strong G. I. P. Railway European Institute team, in the first match, and was defeated by 4 goals to nil. The match was much more closely contested than the score indicates, however, as there was no score at all during the first half, and the G. I. P. goal was kept in constant danger, but in the second half, the loss of the wind advantage and the greater weight of the opposing team told very heavily.

Later a 'Settlement B' team played a match with Haribhai Deokaran High School, which resulted in a scoreless tie.

In addition to these matches, a good deal of less organized practice play has gone on at the settlement."

The Manager of Sholapur Settlement is to be congratulated on the courage which his settlement teams showed in competing with such a highly advanced and well known team as the G. I. P. Railway Team and on the sportsmanlike spirit and grace with which he took their failures against such odd. It is hoped that he will have better luck next time.

36. The efforts of Belgaum Settlement in this direction can be gleaned from the following extract of his report :—

"Since this year, games are looked after by a teacher who is given a special allowance for the work. Two hockey matches were played with the local teams. The settlement won in one and the other was drawn."

37. Gadag Settlement which has got a Manager who is both a sportsman and an athlete, hastens to declare its achievements in this direction in the following words :—

"The 'A' hockey team is often playing matches with local teams named below: the Railway, the High School, the combined local team and the Y. M. C. A. team. Generally the settlement team gets success in all the matches. We have recently started cricket and the results of matches played during the year were very

surprising. In some matches the settlement team lost but in the return matches surprising victory was gained."

38. Nira Project Settlement which does not like to be outdone, cites the following facts and figures, in proof of its activities in this direction.

"Activities in sports in the settlement were an encouraging feature during the year as will be seen below:—

(*a*) Public sports were held at Malsiras during Silver Jubilee Celebrations on 18th May 1935, and settlers and school children of this settlement took active part in it.

The following are the prizes and medals secured by settlers and children:—

(1) Medals 5	...	For races by adults.
(2) Medal 1	...	For skipping by a school girl.
(3) Phetas 2	...	For wrestling by adults.
(4) Phetas 2	...	For jumping by a school teacher.
(5) Shield 1	...	For tug-of-war by a settlement team.
(6) Certificate 1	...	For band by settlement band party.
(7) Certificate 1	...	For Fret-work.

(*b*) Another function in connection with the Taluka Local Board Scout Rally was held in Akluj in November 1935 when sports were held. Our settlers competed in the sports and secured 2 medals for long and high jumps.

(*c*) In addition to the above, sports were held thrice in the settlement itself, once during the Jubilee Celebration, another time at the time of the transfer of Mr. E. Little, Executive Engineer and lastly at the time of Backward Class Officer's visit in January 1936. The Backward Class Officer Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., was pleased to give a donation of Rs. 10 for the purpose. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Symington to the winners in the sports."

39. The foregoing remarks will show how the Settlement Managers have to exert themselves to keep their settlements in line with the present day aspirations for sports and bodily activities and how they have to take varied interests in their settlers amidst their multifarious and very taxing duties.

Convictions and Absconders.

40. During the year 273 persons from settlements have been convicted in 281 cases as compared with 267 persons convicted in the previous year in 249 cases. The details are as follows:—

There were 153 cases involving 161 persons under the Criminal Tribes Act, 95 cases involving 84 persons for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 20 cases involving 15 persons

for other offences under the Indian Penal Code, two cases involving 2 persons under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 11 cases involving 11 persons under other acts.

30 persons (of whom 18 are unregistered) from free colonies attached to settlements were convicted in 20 cases as compared with 62 persons convicted in 52 cases in the previous year, the details being as follow:—

There were 13 cases involving 18 persons (one of them was also convicted in a case under the Criminal Tribes Act) for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, 2 cases involving 5 persons for other offences under the Indian Penal Code, 2 cases involving 4 persons under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 2 cases involving 3 persons for offences under other acts.

Two persons among the licensees living in villages were convicted in 2 cases, for offences against property under the Indian Penal Code, as against 12 persons convicted in 7 cases in the previous year.

41. The following figures show at a glance the number of cases and persons for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36, for settlements and free colonies separately.

	1934-35		1935-36	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Settlements ...	249	267	281	273
Free colonies including villages ...	59	74	22	32
	308	341	303	305

Thus on the whole, there is a slight improvement in the total number of cases and a decided decrease in the total figures of persons convicted, though there is an increase of convictions in settlements.

42. There were 242 absconders in all as against the total of 235 of previous year, untraced at the close of the year, of whom 138 only are registered settlers as against 151 registered settlers of previous year. Thus there is a decrease by 13 in the figures of registered absconding settlers who are of more direct concern to us than their accompanying dependents though there is a slight increase by 7 in the total owing to an increase of 20, in the number of women and children accompanying the registered settlers.

43. The Manager, Hubli settlement, reports in this connection as follows:—

"I think the explanation on the increase both of abscondings and crime is that the effects of trade depression are cumulative

and get worse from year to year. There seems to be no sign of increased prosperity in Hubli and after long continued depression, people's reserves (jewellery and so on) are exhausted, debts increase and finally certain idle and feckless persons abscond and commit crime rather than face their difficulties. The difficulties are not too great. There has been no lack of work for willing workers. True, the rates of pay are lower than they used to be. But mill workers do not take kindly to outside work like digging and breaking road metal and when the mill is on short time, they remain without work, always hoping to get back their old jobs in the mill.

"Another reason is that people do not like to reduce their standard of living. In fact when hard times come, they do not economise on luxuries so long as they can borrow or buy on credit. There is no doubt whatever, that the consumption of toddy has gone up partly because the price has gone down. One old man said to me recently:— 'How can I help getting drunk when toddy is so cheap?' A considerable amount of crime is committed under the influence of drink. It is not only on toddy that people waste their money. Even the economic Haranshikaris have in some cases monthly bills of Rs. 3 or more at teashops, and every body can find money for railway fares and motor fares as often as they can persuade me to give them passes."

44. The Manager, Sholapur settlement, notes as follows on the rise in the figures of convictions in his settlement during the year:—

"(1) There is an increase of such convictions in the settlement from 62 cases to 100, but only six more persons were involved this year than last year. (2) The increase was mostly under the head of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, there being 48 such cases as compared with 34 the year before, and 47 persons being involved as compared to 39 of the previous year. (3) Increases under this head are largely due to two factors (a) the policy of registering the case and getting a conviction recorded against all first offenders under Section 22 (1), even though only nominal punishment is given. 23 of the cases were of this sort. Formerly, many such cases were withdrawn. (b) The increasing necessity for prosecution under Section 22 (2) for refusal to work. Six of the cases were of this sort. (4) There is an increase of the numbers of the cases against property, but actually a decrease in the numbers of persons involved. This seems to indicate improvement in catching the offenders rather than increase of offences. (5) On the whole, considering the relatively adverse situation as regards wages and employment, the increase of convictions is rather less than might have been expected."

45. As regards crime and abscondings of his settlement during the year under review, the Manager of Belgaum settlement, which is worked by the Social Service League, offers his remarks as follow:—

"*Absconding.* There is no improvement in the matter of abscondings over the last year. Immorality and indebtedness

are mostly responsible for the same. The deterrent punishments inflicted seem to have a good effect.

"*Crimes.*—(Crimes by settlers)—The prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act were mostly for absconding and hence inevitable. There were only 4 offences against property involving 4 registered settlers. Out of these only 2 were in Belgaum City and the rest 2 by settlers in other districts while absconding. As against this, last year 18 persons were involved in offences against property. The change is the result of the prohibitory orders served on about 30 Mangarudi women."

Co-operative Societies.

46. The Co-operative Credit and Producer's Societies in settlements have had a satisfactory year. Special attention is being paid to increase the deposits from settlers in order to provide them with a small capital for purchasing lands or building houses on the eve of their discharge on licence. The effect of depression is seen in the accumulation of deposits. In Hubli alone during 1934-35, the Co-operative Society advanced Rs. 5,820 as loans for house building. During 1935-36 the amount was Rs. 2,140. The Society has had to refuse some deposits and return other deposits as there was no useful demand for loans. The total deposits of all settlement as they stood on 31st March 1936 amount to Rs. 36,847-12-8. The amount of share capital was Rs. 17,875-6-0.

The Staff Co-operative Society of the Backward Class Department has made satisfactory progress and the share capital on 31st March 1936 was Rs. 7,465.

Discharge from Settlements.

47. During the year, 91 registered persons with 294 dependents have been discharged on licence from settlements to free colonies attached to settlements. 46 registered persons with their 110 dependents have been allowed to return on licence to their villages, thus the total number of persons discharged from settlements is 541 of whom 137 were registered persons and the rest were dependents. As against this 19 registered persons with their 73 dependents who had been discharged on licence to free colonies and 13 registered persons with their 9 dependents, who were discharged on licence to their villages in previous years i.e., 114 persons in all were recalled to settlements for violation of the terms of the conditions of their licence. The total number of ex-settlers who were being supervised on licence at the end of the year was 1,099 registered persons with 3,260 dependents. The percentage of recalls of registered persons works out at 2·8 per cent. This percentage is quite satisfactory and shows the value of conditional discharge before final discharge.

48. The registration of 77 licensees was cancelled finally under Section 7 of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year for good conduct and 21 on account of death.

49. During the year under report one Hur has been repatriated to Bahrun, Taluka Shadadpur, District Nawabshah, in Sind with the previous approval of Commissioner in Sind.

Free Colonies.

50. As has been mentioned before, the practice of building good houses on free colonies is continued. The free colonies at Hubli and Gadag are worthy of special mention here.

51. As reported in the last year, the policy of release on licence to villages, as distinguished from release on licence to free colonies, has been almost abandoned in respect of wandering tribes such as Haranshikaris and Mangarudis as there is very little hope of turning them into good cultivators. The only hope for members of these tribes is to keep them permanently in organized colonies in industrial areas under supervision and gradually absorb them in the ordinary population of the locality.

In this respect, the enthusiasm of the Gadag settlement Manager over his hand work can be seen through the following extract of his report :—

"The settling of the wandering tribes like Haranshikaris and Bhats either in the free colony or in the villages hitherto, was a great problem as many of them had no intention of staying in the free colonies attached to the settlement but wanted to go to some villages on the pretext of holding small bits of lands. This system has now entirely stopped and all the wandering tribes like Haranshikaris and Bhats have been induced to live in the free colony and are encouraged to stick to the free colony. The Backward Class Officer, Mr. D. Symington, was kind enough to offer each, a plot for Rs. 15 which stirred up many Haranshikaris for the first time, in the history of settlement in Gadag, to buy such cheap plots and build decent houses. Here, outside Gadag settlement, a new free colony specially meant for the wandering tribes has been opened and we are building a regular village of attractive and spacious buildings. Each house in this new free colony is of 19′ × 12′ and the cost per house comes to Rs. 120 inclusive of cost of building, C. I. sheets roofing, windows with iron bars and high and wide doors of wooden planks and flooring with high plinths, etc. We have now built 24 houses and hope to build more when more Haranshikaris are permitted to go on licence to this new free colony."

Special Institutions.

52. The Women's Home attached to Hubli settlement, which has been established for troublesome and immoral women of all settlements has continued its beneficent work under the able guidance and management of Miss C. M. Edwards. During the year, 23 women were admitted and 21 were discharged. At the close of the year, 14 were left in the home.

53. The Women's Home attached to Bijapur settlement contains 11 women at the time of submitting the report. This Home is intended for women who are too old and hardened to be suitably kept at Hubli Women's Home and who, it is feared, would have a bad moral influence on the younger women.

54. The Children's Homes at Hubli, Sholapur and Baramati closed the year with 90 inmates of whom two are absconding. Twenty-one children have been discharged from these homes and 26 were newly admitted during the year. Only in extreme cases are children separated from their parents and placed in these homes. The Children's Homes at Hubli and Sholapur have been declared as Certified Schools under the Children Act.

Finance (Appendix VI).

55. The total net recurring expenditure for the financial year under "25, Jails and Convict Settlements" was Rs. 2,79,422-11-6. The corresponding figure of the last year was Rs. 2,67,180-15-6. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,255-9-0.

Special matters.

56. The new settlement at Mundwa is progressing well, thanks to the employment available in the Paper Mill. But further development must await the handing over to this Department of the Excise Warehouse and old distillery buildings by the Excise Department.

57. A conference of Senior Settlement Managers, Lady Superintendents and Assistant Backward Class Officers was held in Poona as usual in February 1936, when questions of settlement administration were discussed. Opportunity was taken at this time to convene a conference of Children Court Magistrates and workers and Secretaries of District Associations when Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Juvenile Court, Bombay, and Miss M. K. Davis, Secretary of Children's Aid Society, addressed the conference and questions relating to the working of the Children Act were discussed.

58. During the year, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Jalgaon settlement.

59. A special feature of the year under report was the establishment of a Criminal Tribes Settlement Department in Sind, before the separation of Sind from the Presidency. Accordingly the Backward Class Officer visited Sind in January 1936 and before the close of the year a beginning was actually made by getting a settlement at Sukkur started and by placing the existing Hur Settlements at Sanghar and Jalalani, on an improved basis under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act; 60 per cent. of the accommodation in Sukkur Settlement was made available for Patharidars. The Settlement actually started work from 1st March 1936.

38 Patharidars who had been interned in Presidency settlements were transferred to Sukkur settlement. In pursuance of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8571-III-B, dated 23rd December 1935, the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Sind, has

had a training in settlement work in the Presidency, before he was placed in charge of the Department in Sind.

Final.

60. The thanks of Government are due to the following private employers of labour, who by their co-operation have assisted the working of the Department.

The Managers of the Mills at Sholapur, Gadag, Hubli, Jalgaon, Barsi and Ahmedabad, the Works Manager, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Workshops, Hubli, the Works Manager, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Workshops, Dohad; The Manager of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath, and Mr. P. D. Pudumjee, Proprietor of the Paper Mill at Mundwa whose kindly interest in the settlers and readiness to provide employment, have been greatly appreciated.

Thanks are also due to the Missionaries and Indian Social workers in charge of the settlements also the staff of the Government Establishment who have all put in another year of devoted and successful work and for the thoroughness and unremitting zeal and efficiency displayed by them in the discharge of their respective duties.

The year on the whole has been one of steady progress and development, and has been devoid of any outstanding events.

61. This year's report cannot be complete without reference in the report itself to the founder and organizer of this Department, viz., Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., C.B.E. It is now definitely known that he has recently retired. Mr. Starte was connected with the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department for the last 25 years from its very inception. In fact, it was he, who first conceived the idea of a separate Department for this branch of the work and he was the first head of the Department during its formative and the most difficult period. It was mainly through his efforts, that the work and scope of the Department was gradually extended from the Southern Division to Central and Northern Divisions. Mr. Starte was the Chairman of the two Committees appointed by Government, viz., The Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee and the Committee of enquiry into the care of Destitute children and young offenders.

On his recommendations the department took up the work of the uplift of the Backward Classes who are not criminal tribes and a Backward Class Branch has been established to combat economic, educational and social disabilities of the backward classes. Both branches of work were amalgamated under the control of Mr. Starte who was thereafter designated as the Backward Class Officer.

The establishment of a Juvenile Branch and the creation of Borstal Association to attend to the after-care of Juveniles, who would otherwise drift into the career of crime, engaged his attention during the last five years. In recognition of the excellent work he

did, Government conferred upon him the title of C.B.E. It is much to be regretted that circumstances should have forced him to retire, just at a time when the Department has launched an all round campaign against crime, both actual and potential, and against the social, economic and educational disabilities of the backward classes and when the Children Act is being extended to all the districts in the Presidency, and when the work of the department has become highly technical requiring the direction of an experienced specialist.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. S. DEVADHAR,

Offg. Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX

Population in Settlements

Serial No.	Settlements.	Kaikadis.	Bhamptas.	Harnsaikaris.	Mang-Garudis.	Bhats.	Chapparbands.	Hurs.	Katbus.	Dharalas.	Waddars.	Bhils.	Waghris.	Kolis.	Berads.	Bandi Sonars.	Wanis.
	Southern Circle.																
1	Hubli ...	171	374	584	46	233	1	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	4	3	...
2	Khanapur ...	18	16	43	40	...	...	...	14	...	14	1	...	...	89	...	...
3	Gadag ...	95	76	250	...	66	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum ...	6	37	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	290	503	877	282	299	1	...	14	...	166	1	...	...	94	3	...
	Central Circle.																
1	Sholapur ...	682	347	225	371	298	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...
2	Bijapur (Reformatory Section)	58	44	1	28	17	...	...	...	7	3	14	10	4	1	...	...
3	Bijapur (Industrial Section).	...	18	97	61	8	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bagalkot ...	...	7	50	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Nira Projects, Camp Mahalung including its Reformatory Section.	92	64	198	95	11	3	9	2	2	3	66	6	9	...	...	...
	Total ...	832	480	571	561	334	9	18	3	9	7	80	16	13	1	...	...
	Northern Circle.																
1	Ahmedabad ...	21	...	2	5	595	...	5	...	3	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
2	Dhulia ...	10	11	31	111	7	...	17	...	...	...	111	...	9	...	...	2
3	Jalgaon ...	12	16	58	169	45	...	...	...	3	...	45	...	7	...	...	...
4	Dohad ...	8	...	...	9	2	...	26	...	6	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	51	27	91	294	649	...	48	...	12	...	156	24	16	...	...	2
	Home Circle.																
1	Ambarnath ...	97	30	...	155	13	...	15	...	..	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
2	Baramati ...	1	179	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mundwa ...	19	86	72	126	10	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	117	295	72	318	23	...	24	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,290	1,305	1,611	1,455	1,305	10	90	17	21	173	249	42	29	95	3	2

I.

on 31st March 1936.

Lamanis.	Mahars.	Mangs.	Ramoshis.	Rajput Bhamptas.	Thakurs.	Fulgudis.	Kaikaris.	Tadvis.	Wanjars.	Gam-Vakkal.	Hindu Bhandari.	Brahmin.	Fakir Musalman.	Hindu Maratha.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,559
23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
8	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
...	...	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
31	2	9	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,596
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,962
1	...	...	...	35	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	9	6	132	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708
1	...	9	6	195	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3,158
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	661
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	319
...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	39	8	...	...	...	2	...	1,438
...	...	...	...	31	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
...	...	...	7	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
...	...	...	7	116	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991
32	4	18	34	331	9	2	3	39	8	1	1	1	2	1	8,188

APPENDIX I-A.

Population in Free Colonies on 31st March 1936.

Serial No.	Settlements.	Kaikadis.	Bhamptas.	Haranshikaris.	Mang-Garudis.	Bhats.	Chapparbands.	Hurs.	Katbus.	Lamanis.	Waghris.	Waddars.	Rajput Bhamptas.	Dharalas.	Ramoshis.	Total.
1	Sholapur ...	424	523	145	246	111	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,788
2	Hotgi ...	59	28	305	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430
3	Indi ...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
4	Bijapur ...	12	12	106	71	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
5	Bagalkot ...	...	37	130	...	...	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	196
6	Gadag ...	39	312	240	7	59	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
7	Hubli ...	430	413	639	16	52	46	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	1,623
8	Belgaum ...	...	7	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
9	Baramati ...	...	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	440
10	Ambernath ...	4	37	...	85	8	9	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
11	Dohad ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	14
12	Barsi ...	...	12	810	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830
13	Haregaon ...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
14	Malsiras ...	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16
15	Khanapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	20
16	Dhulia ...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	Total ...	974	1,817	2,769	532	268	630	31	28	13	5	26	4	2	...	7,099

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX

Number of Boys and Girls in Settlement

Serial No.	Settlement.	Day School.		Total.	Night school boys.	Other children Tribes living in attend Settle	
						Day School.	
		Boys.	Girls.			Boys.	Girls.
1	Sholapur	280	225	505	225	209	201
2	Bijapur Reformatory ...	18	20	38	14	.....	.....
3	Bijapur Industrial ...	18	19	37	11	33	17
4	Bagalkot	9	9	18	...	22	18
5	Gadag	39	43	82	20	62	58
6	Hubli	236	203	439	29	190	174
7	Khanapur	24	27	51	5	3	3
8	Belgaum	23	27	50	6	11	9
9	Nira Project	59	70	129	9	.....	.....
10	Baramati	34	31	65	5	65	47
11	Ambernath	30	29	59	13	19	24
12	Jalgaon	63	46	109	13	.....	.....
13	Dohad	... ...	.....	...	...	.....	.....
14	Dhulia	43	34	77	4	5	3
15	Ahmedabad	70	64	134	3	... ...	.....
16	Mundwa	29	34	63	...	.....	.....
	Total ...	975	881	1,856	357	619	554
	Special Institutions.						
1	Malsiras	... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....
2	Hotgi	.....	.....	...	...	22	27
3	Indi	.....	.....	...	...	20	25
4	Barsi	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
5	Haregaon	.....	.....	...	...	14	13
	Total ...	.....	.....	...	...	56	65
	Grand Total ...	975	881	1,856	357	675	619

II.

and Municipal Schools on 31st March 1936.

belonging to Criminal Free Colonies who ment Schools.		Criminal Tribes Children attending Settlement Schools from outside.	Children other than Criminal Tribes attending Settlement Schools.	Criminal Tribes Children from Settlements and Free Colonies attending other Vernacular and English Schools.	
Total.	Night School boys.			Vernacular.	English.
410	41	.....	73	11	3
.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....
50	3	7	2	1	.....
40	12	1	.....	11	1
120	29	6	.....	3	2
364	45	.....	66	6	7
6	.....	.....	7	11	.....
20	7	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	23	17	.....
112	10	24	96	.....	1
43	9	4	4	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
8	2	1	4	6	.....
.....	.....	27	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
1,173	158	72	279	122	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
49	28	.....	1	52	.....
45	16	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	21	.....	.....	151	.....
27	.....	4	.....	1	.....
121	65	4	1	213	.....
1,294	223	76	280	335	16

APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1935 to 31st

Serial No.	Settlements and Population.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian Penal Against Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur (1,962)	48	47 (1)	40	31 (9)
2	Bijapur Reformatory (235) ...	2	2	2	1 (1)
3	Bijapur Industrial (190) ...	6	6	5	5 (1)
4	Gadag (510)	2	2	4	4
5	Hubli (1,559)	18	24	11	14
6	Khanapur (260)	5	5	.....	.....
7	Belgaum (267)	10	13	4	2 (2)
8	Nira Project Camp Mahalung (708).	36	36	7	6 (4)
9	Baramati (309)	2	2	2	2
10	Ambernath (352)	2	2	5	6
11	Jalgaon (399)	4	4	4	3 (1)
12	Dohad (59)	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Ahmedabad (661)	4	4	9	9
14	Dhulia (319)	11	11	2	1 (1)
15	Bagalkot (63)	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Mundwa (330)	3	3	.....	.....
	Total ...	153	161 (1)	95	84 (19)

( ) Such persons have already been

III.

March 1936 for persons in Settlements.

Other offences under Indian Penal Code.		Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	5 (4)	1	1	2	2	100	86 (14)*
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	6	5 (1)
1	..... (1)	.....	.....	1	1	13	12 (2)†
1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	7	7‡
1	2	1	1	2	2	33	43§
1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	6	6
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	14	15 (2)
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	45	44 (4)
...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	6
1	1	.....	.....	...	.....	8	9¶
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8	7 (1)
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	15	15**
2	1 (1)	.....	.....	...	.....	15	13 (2)‖
2	2	.....	.....	...	.....	2	2§
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3	3
30	15 (6)	2	2	11	11	281	273 (26)

included once in the columns.

* 5 Persons unregistered.
† 3 do.
‡ 2 do.
§ 2 do.
¶ 1 do.
** 4 do.
‖ 1 do.
§ 1 do.

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APPENDIX

Convictions from 1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936 for

Serial No.	Free Colonies and Population.	Criminal Tribes Act.		Indian c	
				Against Property.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	Sholapur (1,788)	.....	.....	6	6
2	Bijapur (211)	.....	.....	1	1
3	Baramati	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Barsi (830)	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Haregaon (167)	1	(1)	1	1
6	Hubli (1,622)	.....	.....	4	4
7	Indi (247)	.....	.....	1	6
	Total ...	1	(1)	13	18
	Licensees in villages.				
1	Belgaum	.....	.....	1	1
2	Baramati	.....	.....	1	1
	Total ...	.....	.....	2	2
	Grand Total ...	1	(1)	15	20

( ) Such persons have already been included once in the column.

III-A.

persons in free Colonies. (*Both registered and unregistered.*)

Penal Code. Other offences.		Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.		Offences under other Acts.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6*
.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	3	5†
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	.....	.....	2	3	3	7‡
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4¶
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7‖
2	5	2	4	2	3	20	30 (1)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
2	5	2	4	2	3	22	32 (1)

* 3 persons unregistered.
† 2 do
‡ 4 do.
¶ 3 do.
‖ 6 do.
18

PENDIX IV.

Statement of Absconders as stood on 31st March 1936.

Serial No.	Settlements.	Population on 31st March 1936.	Absconders among registered persons.			Absconders among unregistered dependents.	Grand total columns 6 and 7.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sholapur	1,962	9	6	15	15	30
2	Bijapur Reformatory section.	235	4	...	4	.....	4
3	Bijapur Industrial section ...	190	...	...	...	.....	...
4	Bagalkot	63	...	...	...	.....	...
5	Gadag	510	3	2	5	3	8
6	Hubli	1,559	15	6	21	24	45
7	Khanapur	260	6	...	6	.....	6
8	Belgaum	267	5	3	8	4	12
9	Nira Project	708	27	4	31	20	51
10	Baramati	309	4	...	4	3	7
11	Ambernath	352	9	8	17	11	28
12	Jalgaon	399	5	...	5	6	11
13	Dohad	59	2	...	2	1	3
14	Ahmedabad	661	3	...	3	12	15
15	Dhulia	319	6	2	8	3	11
16	Mundwa	330	1	1	2	.....	2
	Special Institutions, Haregaon.	167	1	1	2	1	3
	Sholapur Free Colony	1,783	1	1	2	1	3
	Hubli	1,622	...	1	1	1	2
	While on probation in villages.	...	1	1	2	.....	2
	Total ...	...	102	36	138	104	243

APPENDIX V

APPENDIX

Co-operative Credit and Producers' Societies in the Criminal

Serial No.	Name of Society.	Year when it was established.	Total number of members.	Reserve Fund.	Total amount of shares as stood on 31st March 1936.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur Industrial Settlement Credit Society.	1917	740	4,396 8 1	2,512 14 0
2	Bijapur Industrial Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1924	95	3,535 12 0	276 0 0
3	Bagalkot Settlement Credit Society.	1933-34	31	29 14 5	106 0 0
4	Gadag Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1917	272	2,867 3 7	1,027 0 0
5	Hubli Settlement Credit Society.	1912	608	4,164 0 3	9,012 0 0
6	Khanapur Settlement Credit Society.	1917	52	1,363 15 10	201 0 0
7	Belgaum Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1928	78	242 2 6	130 0 0
8	Nira Project Settlement Credit Society.	1927	165	741 2 4	282 0 0
9	Baramati Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1921	88	770 9 3	1,150 0 0
10	Ambernath Settlement Co-operative Credit Society.	1926	102	398 0 0	935 0 0
11	Jalgaon Settlement Society ...	1931	61	47 10 3	90 0 0
12	Dohad Settlement Credit Society	1928	24	200 15 1	123 0 0
13	Ahmedabad Settlement Society...	1933	76	412 6 5	214 0 0
14	Dhulia Settlement Credit Society.	1934	60	17 13 0	88 0 0
15	Hotgi Free Colony Credit Society.	1933	72	393 12 4	251 0 0
16	Barsi Free Colony Credit Society.	1935	100	.....	511 0 0
17	Mundwa Settlement Credit Society.	1935	56	.....	106 8 0
18	Haregaon Free Colony Credit Society.	1935	2	.....	8 0 0
	Total ...	.....	2,682	19,581 13 4	17,875 6 0

V.

Tribes Settlements as they stood on 31st March 1936.

Total capital.	Deposits received during the year.	Total Deposits as stood on 31st March 1936.	Loans advanced during the year.	Loans recovered during the year.	Total loans outstanding on 31st March 1936.	Amount of expected bad debts, if any.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,909 6 1	4,212 13 6	3,660 11 11	6,723 0 6	5,279 8 6	9,324 8 5	100 0 0
3,811 12 0	2,110 13 2	3,462 14 3	447 0 0	566 3 11	691 8 3	351 0 0
135 14 5	560 0 0	893 10 1	580 7 0	179 6 7	791 12 9	.....
4,794 3 7	2,515 6 8	1,641 2 10	5,904 0 0	4,756 14 0	6,175 8 0	.....
18,176 0 3	10,506 15 7	16,298 13 6	24,830 0 0	27,801 0 0	24,674 0 0	.....
1,564 15 10	561 11 2	848 9 9	1,289 15 6	1,334 13 0	2,253 9 7	173 0 1
373 2 6	365 13 0	584 3 6	184 5 6	164 4 0	575 5 6	.....
973 2 4	1,304 9 9	1,602 14 1	1,902 15 0	1,947 11 0	2,592 6 8	.....
1,920 9 3	1,769 3 0	1,865 6 11	880 0 0	1,515 9 9	2,303 1 9	314 7 3
1,333 0 0	1,608 8 0	857 3 6	2,476 0 0	2,046 8 0	2,063 6 6	70 8 6
127 10 3	319 6 9	377 0 3	193 14 0	280 10 8	76 12 10	.....
323 15 1	625 0 5	744 10 11	568 8 0	527 7 3	566 15 0	.....
526 6 5	1,052 8 10	991 14 0	1,086 14 0	447 5 9	1,010 7 6	.....
105 13 0	567 13 3	1,154 14 0	467 3 3	515 2 6	347 12 9	.....
644 12 4	138 9 6	205 12 0	545 0 0	385 2 6	847 14 1	.....
511 0 0	1,796 9 6	982 5 9	3,653 13 9	1,975 13 9	1,678 0 0	.....
108 8 0	393 1 0	293 1 0	340 0 0	.....	340 0 0	.....
8 0 0	437 3 6	392 8 6	97 0 0	47 0 0	50 0 0	.....
37,457 3 4	30,846 2 7	36,847 12 8	58,159 0 6	49,840 4 2	56,374 1 7	1,009 15 10

APPENDIX

Statement showing expenditure per head in each settlement for the

Serial No.	Settlements established under Section 16, C. T. Act, and other institutions.	Population.	Annual recurring expenditure.	Deduct income.	Net expenditure.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sholapur	1,962	37,606 3 0	304 12 9	34,671 6 3
2	Bijapur Reformatory ... ... Bijapur Industrial	235 190	21,610 2 0	573 11 0	21,066 7 0
3	Bagalkot	63	2,030 5 0	249 5 0	1,781 0 0
4	Gadag	510	9,632 10 0	1,422 10 0	8,260 0 0
5	Hubli	1,559	26,507 15 0	173 9 9	26,334 5 3
6	Khanapur	260	9,783 1 0	309 9 6	9,473 7 6
7	Belgaum	267	5,929 6 0	60 2 9	5,869 3 3
8	Nira Projects	708	17,042 5 0	517 9 6	16,524 12 6
9	Baramati	309	6,157 12 0	104 12 0	6,053 0 0
10	Ambernath	352	10,480 1 0	1,092 13 0	9,387 4 0
11	Jalgaon	399	8,346 0 0	38 7 0	8,307 9 0
12	Ahmedabad	661	17,606 3 0	184 14 0	17,421 5 0
	„ Dohad	59	.....	.....	.....
13	Dhulia	319	6,020 12 0	173 8 0	5,847 4 0
14	Mundwa	330	3,531 11 0	14 14 0	3,516 13 0
	Institutions and Free Colonies.				
15	Expenditure on Children's Homes established under Section 17, C. T. Act.	.....	8,006 0 0	.....	8,006 0 0
16	Expenditure on Women's Home ...	.....	2,280 0 0	.....	2,280 0 0
17	Expenditure on Hotgi and Indi Free Colonies.	.....	3,617 4 0	76 8 0	3,540 12 0
18	Expenditure on Barsi Free Colony ...	.....	1,299 4 0	617 0 0	682 4 0
19	Expenditure on Haregaon Free Colony.	.....	2,555 7 0	.....	2,555 7 0
20	Expenditure on Malsiras Free Colony.	.....	1,504 1 0	.....	1,504 1 0
21	Expenditure on Mang-garudis at Bombay.	.....	530 0 0	.....	530 0 0
22	Expenditure on Central Staff ...	.....	72,484 15 0	8,947 9 3	63,537 5 9
	Grand Total ...	.....	2,74,641 6 0	17,591 11 6	2,57,049 10 6

VI.

financial year 1935-36 excluding non-recurring items of expenditure.

Cost per head.	Population of Free Colonies.	Number of families discharged on license to villages and superwised by Settlement Managers and Inspectors.	Cost of supervision on persons in free colonies including education of children and supervision over village licensees.	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
17 10 0	188	13	5,080 4 0	
49 9 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	57	4	1,389 0 0	
26 4 0	26	26	1,201 8 0	
16 3 0	33	25	2,423 13 0	
16 14 0	184	3	7,586 13 0	
37 7 0	3	11	236 4 0	
21 15 0	30	20	856 1 0	
33 6 0	.....	2	20 0 0	
19 9 0	37	68	1,595 14 0	
26 10 0	52	16	1,419 3 0	
20 13 0	.....	23	237 1 0	
24 3 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4	.....	48 0 0	
18 5 0	3	4	279 4 0	
10 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	34	.....	
.....	.....	.....	22,373 1 0	

Total net recurring expenditure, Rs. 2,79,422-11-6.

Bk Jb 2—5

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

OF THE
ASIATIC SO

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 July, 2017

List of prices of cloth manufactured at the Reformatory Settlement, Bijapur.

Serial No.	Name of Articles.	Rate.
		Rs. a. p.
1.	Big Carpet, 9′ × 6′ ...	7 14 0
2.	Double Carpet, 7′ × 4′ ...	3 8 0
3.	Single Carpet, 6′ × 3′ ...	2 8 0
4.	Double Chadar, 8′ × 6′ ...	4 0 0
5.	Double Chadar, 8′ × 6′ (white) ...	3 8 0
6.	Medium Chadar, 8′ × 5′ ...	2 12 0
	Do. do. do. ...	3 4 0
	Do. do. do. ...	3 0 0
	Single Chadar, 8′ × 4′ ...	2 8 0
	Do. do. 8′ × 4′ (white) ...	2 4 0
7.	Double Towel, 5′ × 3′ ...	0 10 0
8.	Single Towel, 4′ × 2½′ ...	0 6 0
9.	Punja carpet up to 10′ in width and 20′ in length	0 3 6 per sq. ft.
10.	Gudar patti, 1½′ in width ...	0 3 0 per yd.
11.	Chair carpets, 5′ × 1½′ ...	1 0 0
12.	Nawar patti ...	0 8 0 per lb.
13.	Bed sheets, 8¼′ × 5′ ...	1 9 0
14.	Bed sheets, 7′ × 4′ ...	1 3 0
15.	Pillow cases, 29″ × 19″ ...	0 4 0
16.	Blue Bird saries, 6 yards × 36″ ...	1 14 0
17.	Girl Guide saries, 8 yards × 48″ ...	2 12 0
18.	Panjas, 3 yards × 36″ ...	0 8 0
19.	Strong Police Chappals (superior) ...	2 10 0
20.	Do. do. do. (medium) ...	2 6 0
21.	Gentlemen's Chappals varying from	1 0 0 to 1 12 0
22.	Ladies' Chappals varying from ...	0 8 0 to 1 0 0

Scout and Cub uniforms sewn at reasonable rates and supplied to size and pattern.

Note.—Colours of the cloths mentioned above are fast.

Order from—

THE MANAGER,
Bijapur Settlement,
Bijapur.